All the indications regarding fishing in Northern waters, whether salt water or fresh, promise a remarkable season. It looks as If fish were going to be plentiful and chesp, and by the law of compensation the eming season ought to be prolific of fun for the amateur anglers, especially the sait-water anglers, because on the whole, last season was a disappointing one. The season is further adcanced now than it usually is in March. effect of the warm weather has been to hatch out the eggs of early spawning fish, while the hibernating varieties are bestirring themselves and Southern fishes are cavorting off Long Island and Cape Cod. Weakfish, an April fish bereabouts, are caught off the Virginia coast. and sheepshead and shad in the Chesapeake Bay, and are sent to our markets. On the other hand, rockfish and other fish from Western lakes that are usually sold in winter in Eastern markets, can scarcely be found. It would seem that the great change in our climate noticed this winter is full of fate for the interests and the fun of fishermen.

The appearance of a lot of big. fat Spanish mackerel on Fish Commissioner E. G. Black-ford's stand in Fulton Market Thursday astonished buyers. This is a summer fish, being plentiful and cheap in July and August, but a curious commodity here at this time of the year. The mackerel go South in the Fall, but their baunts in Southern waters were not known, although occasionally a few were caught off the Florida coast. It happened that a Yankee skipper on a Gloucester fishing schooner cruising off the Florida coast a few saw fish that looked like Spanish mackerel. and he sent out a boat and found that they were. As he had only a small some, he sent by rail to Boston for the largest seine that could be bought. He made one sweep with the net. and took in so many that the net broke. alle managed to save 3.000 pounds of Spanish mackerel, but he estimates that 30,000 pounds escaped. The fish weigh from three to six deniers, who found a ready market for it in pounds. They were brought to New York on Kansastity, St. Louis, and Chicago, and not a a Mailory line steamer.

Fishing associations and societies are bestirring themselves for the coming season. The meeting in this city a few evenings ago, has I practically cleared off its debt. Probably no private fishing association in this country has so many advantages for its members. It has 16 000 acres of land in northeastern Pennsylvania. In this vast tract are forty miles of trout streams and eight lakes, of which three are black bass takes. The association has a fine fish hatchery, which it maintains itself and from whose trays the streams which flow through the preserve are stocked with fry to the benefit of the State, as the fish, of course, run the entire length of the streams. The streams in the track are the Shohola, Bright's Brook. Taylor's Creek, and Mud Rus.

On the trays in the hatchery are now 500,000

trout eggs, which will be distributed as soon as they are hatched. In distributing fry from State fish hatcheries the State Commissioners are coming to the opinion that fry have been distributed too young. They are merely food for any big fish that come that way. In the Blooming tirove Park waters fry can be distributed on the state of the s

state fish matcheries the State Commissioners are coming to the opinion that try have been distributed too young. They are merely food for any high fish that come that way. In the Blooming tirces fark waters fry can be means of screens in the rivers the more veral and the process of fish are kept out of the preserve waters.

With the approach of the fishing season the angler overhauls his stock of tackle and looks to the condition of his rods. There are certain matters that first engage his attention. It he is a fly fisherman he pulls down his split bamboo from its nall upon the wall and uneasing it fits the parts together, and as he gives it a gentle swish and feels it vibrate in his hand like a thing of life he recalls the days when, with light line and quive bottomer of himbands are remarked to according to the rods are conting of varnish has been worn by water and weather he does not give the rod a coating of varnish has been worn by water and weather he does not give the rod a coating of varnish with a polishing pad. Rods that the owners might have thrown aside as worn out may be made serviceable in this way for the entire season. Lach contain must be allowed to get quite dry before the next is applied.

Fly boxes and fly books are to be put in order also. The knowing angler months ago put into each compariment of his box, if he prefers a box to a book, a small crystal of may for the entire season. Lach contain must be allowed to get quite dry before the next is applied.

Fly boxes and fly books are to be put in order also, The knowing angler months ago put talled to get quite dry before the next is applied.

Fly boxes and fly books are to be put in order also, The knowing angler months ago put talled the solution should be solved to the same put talled the solution should be solved to the prefers a box to a book, a small crystal of may for the entire season. Lach contains must be solved to the solved the so

noth-saten. Rumpled lifes, it is true, are not so pretty as those fresh from the tackie man's show case, but it will be found that after the first two or three flicks in the air they will be set right again.

Moth-saten lifes, unless the hackle is destroyed by the grubs may often be saved by

set light again.

Moth-caten files, unless the hackle is destroyed by the grubs may often be saved by baking them in a hot oven for several hours. The heat must be continuous and intense to kill the eggs, but for some kinds of files this operation is destructive, because the wax and coloring matter run together. Any feather or fur used for ity dressing may be freed from moth in the same manner.

A serviceable fly book much in use among experienced anglers, and which may be relied on to keep out moth, may be described as follows: The cover should be of pighsin preterably, because it lasts a lifetime. If the files are on eyed hooks the leaves of the book should be of felt sewn over both sides of rather slout pieces of cardbeard, while the fly leaves should be of parchment. Each leaf should be flited with two eyes on the inner edge. Each leaf is fastened into the cover by a pair of stout gafety plus, secured by strips of leather to the inside of the back. The pins being opened the leaves are slipped on to them, and the pins being closed into their brooch fastenings ine book is finished. One advantage is that a leaf may be removed while lastening in or unfastening the files. If a leaf is ruined in any way it can be taken out and another substituted for it. If the book should fail into the water the leaves can be removed and dried and the cover pressed liat and left to dry. Another thing—a large number of leaves may be provided, and and the same species or patterns of files may be kept on one leaf, and the leaves changed in the hook according to the different seasons of the year. the leaves not in use being left at home.

It was formerly the practice of fix flahermen who were expert with the rod to make their own flies. With the rise of angling to a high art it has come to pass that most of the tackle art it has come to pase that most of the tackle makers have become expert ity ishermen, and thus they are enabled to anticipate the wishes of the angler. However, anglers who are enthusiasts in the gentle art are never quite satisfied to buy their flies. Some men will not take the trouble to learn fly dressing. They are too busy making money, or their sight is not good enough or their flingers are too clumsy, they allege as excuses; but the true lover of angling always has some lancies of his ewn in fly dressing, and if he is not absolutely blind he can learn with a little perseverance to dress a fetching fly.

THE GENTLE CRAFT.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THERE WILL BE GREAT FISHING THIS SEASON.

The Warm Weather has Brought the Fish Back—Getting Beady for the Trout and the Bass—Game Stories from all Around.

The War Stories from all Around.

A lively correspondence is going on in A lively correspondence is going on in angling newspapers over the proposed name of the brown trout, which has recently become an important game for anglers. It was imported from formany not long ago through the efform of State Fish Commissioner Blackford and Herr Von Pehr, the President of the Deutschen Fischerei Verein of Berlin. It is proposed by some that the trout should be called Von Behr trout. The larger number of correspondents stick to brown trout, as both descriptive and American.

The Rocky Mountain trout is to be brought Fast, it is reported, by Col. McLonald, United States Fish Commissioner, and distributed in Eastern streams. There are 550,000 fry at the Ishing station in Londvillo. Anglers are anticipating that it will be a good rod fish, but it suntried in Eastern waters. The New York Fish Commissioners do not believe it is better in any way than our brook trout, and anticipates slight results to the amateur from its introduction. It differs were allebit from brook ntroduction. It differs very slightly from brook trout in appearance.

GAME IN OKLAHOMA.

Market Shooters Have About Exterminated Every Sort There,

Puncent, I. T., Jan. 28.-This has been a hard winter for game in the Indian Territory. No such slaughter has been known since the days when the immense herds of buffalo on the plains were slaughtered for their hides. As the cold weather came on so that game could be shipped the killing began. Oklahoma was full of game in September. Now it is so barren that the fields and woods of the old States in the East furnish better sport.

When winter came on the new territory was covered with white men who were holding down claims of one sort and another and were days ago put into a little bay. He thought he having frontier times doing it. There had been a summer boom and a tall depression had followed. There was not so much money in the country as there had been, and cash was needed to buy bacon and meal. Work for pay was scarce. But every man there had a gun of some sort, and every one pawned something, if necessary, to buy ammunition. With the first cold snap the game began to pile up on the hitle was shipped through to New York Done were abundant and antelopes were fairly plentiful. On the branches of the Canadian a Blooming Grove Park Association, which held a few ciks found refuge in the groves. Nearly every one of these animals was killed during the months of November and December, as is He and His Son Found a Bear Under His clearly proved by the fact that during December ten deer were brought into the railroad station where one is now received, although the month of January has been much more favorable for the shipment of game than December was, and prices are 25 per cent bicher. While it cannot be said, probably, that the deer will be wholly exterminated in Oklahoma by spring, the number remaining will be so small that sport will be forever at an end. There is not an elk or an antelope left. Last whiter a man who would take a camp-ing outsit and go a lew miles from this town ing out and go a lew miles from this town could be certain, if a tair sportsman, of bringing in specimen skins of the panther, the lynx, the whiteat, the gray wolf, possibly a black bear, and, if he wanted them, no end of cortes, foxes, skunks, and other sorts of fur. Beavers and otters were to be had if the guide know where to book for them. Possibly there are a few of these animals still alive, but they are a long way from Purcell, and on lead where are a long way from Purcell, and on lead where

was due chiefly to the abundance of food found among the hills, but also in part to the fact that the coyote, the wild cat, and the lynx, especially the lynx, have been hunted quite as persistently, if not more so, than the birds.

When the oren season came in kausas, however, so that birds could be shipped, the market shooters began work, and by New Years had cleaned out the hills so that very few flocks remain, and these are so small and so wild that a shot at less than sixty vards is rare.

A singular fact connected with game in this country is the number of antelopes seen and killed this winter. More antelopes have been killed than deor. There are several large herds now on the norts that where not to exceed haif a dozen individuals were seen last winter, while they have been reported on the streams in every direction from this city. Their number is accounted for in two ways. They have been less persistently hunted here than in southwestern kansas to the north or the Indian Territory to the east of this country, and they have therefore been driven into No Man's Land. Then the efforts of the settlers to kill off coyotes and lyuxes have probably benefited the antelopes as well as the birds. The settlers have used polson as well as traps and gams for the vermin, and thus the antelope fawns had lewer enemies to contend with.

GAME IN CONNECTICUT.

Poxes and Birds and Wildcats Enough to Set People Thinking.

WILLIMANTIC, Feb. 1 .- An amateur trapper at Lebanon Centre recently caught in his "squat traps" the funniest looking animal ever seen in Connecticut; nobody seems to know what he is or was intended to be. The boast has the feet and tail of a skunk, but the rest of him cannot be even approximately classified. The most curious thing is that there is not a hair on him. He is about as large as a skunk, and tooks as if he might be one that had been well scalded. He is dead,

Albert Miner of Gardner's Lake, who is one of the best young fox hunters in the State, killed his third fox of this season a day or two ago. His hound is 11 years old and cannot hear very well, but twenty-eight foxes have been killed ahead of the old chap. In Tolland county the fox hunters have had very good

Haystack and Had a Tussle With It.

SCRANTON, Feb. 1 .- Farmer Leaton N. Becker of the northern part of Coolbaugh township had such a big crop of hay last sum-mer that his barns wouldn't hold it all. In a meadow nearly three-quarters of a mile from the farm buildings Mr. Becker stacked several

the carcass, and that it was probably lying in there asleep at the time.

Halsey then got the binding pole from the wagon and pushed the sharp-end of it into the hole half a dozen times. Presently they heard semething growl and snark and they concluded to plug up the hole with fence rails and keep the beast confined until Halsey had time to go to the farmhouse and get the rifle. Before they had poked the end of the fourth rail into the hole a good-sized bear came tearing out. Halsey's thrusts with the pointed pole had evidently aroused him out of a sound sleep and made him very mad, for he struck at Farmer Becker as he sprang from underneath the hay, and then made for the wamp.

Farmer Recker said he got mad, too, when he found that the bear had come within two inches of breaking his arm, and he selzed the tough binding pole, headed the tear off, and punched him till new as glad to turn back. He and Halsey manied the bear over the head with rails, and tried to drive him back in the hole, but that didn't work, for he had his mind set

He had studed himself with so much mutton that he couldn't wandle last, and this time Halsey headed him off, and prodded him with the pole until he bellowed.

Just then Almon Bichards of Tobyhanna township, who had started out on a bear hunt, climbed the fence on a chort cut across the meadow. He saw the bear, and he ran down and fired two bullets into him when he was within threat for real time. and fred two bullets into him when he was within three or four rods of the swamp. The bear weighted 311 pounds. The next day it was found that the shee; he had stoien belonged to Owen Webster, whose place is a mile and a half from where the haystack stood.

and fired two builets into him when he was been welched to the washin. The bear weighted to the standard the state of the washin. The bear weighted to the standard the state he had stoom belonged to Gown Webster, who se place is a mile and a half from where the haystack stood.

LITTLE SIGRIES OF ANIMALS

A Dog that Died for a Fool Master-Curlous Beath of a Foo.

**SCRANTON, Feb. 1.—"I have never let any of my dogs retrieve birds since an experience I had with a cruel sportsman over on the Delaware River late one fall," said a Stranton bird shooter the other day. "The man owned a splendid pointer that knew a good deal more about some things than his master did, and we were both shooting qualis over him along the banks of the river. He was harsh with the dog, and the poor creature was often compelled to do what he knew to be senseless things, just because he felt certain that he would be licked like the mischief is he didn't obey. Each side of the river was a strip about a foot while that wasn't covered with ite. One of the qualithat I shot started to fly across the river, and dropped dead on the thin ice, within a few inches of the open channel. My companion ordered the open channel. My companion ordered the pointer to go and get it, and the obedient dog dashed out upon the lee till he got within a couple of yards or so of the doed bird, when he halted, for the lee had begun to crack under him. Then he looked boke at his master and wagged his tail, and his actions told us as plain as words that he knew it would be dame ground on the following the words and the proposed any ground on the ground and the proposed the sum of the winter, and I suppose the supple of food for the river was a strip about a foot while that wasn't the derivative and the fore stailing the words and the proposed the proposed the proposed that it have been plenty done to the proposed the proposed the proposed that it have been appeal by the words of the river was plain as words that he knew it would be dinked to the proposed and proposed so good enough, or thoir fingers due too been killed abseaud of this old chart. In Tolland the work with good to the standard of the standard

baths, and then led or pushed the kelttens into the water. Now the tub has been returned to its old place under the water apout, and the four cats do their own fishing. They are very expert anglers, and spend hours every day in the frigid ponds capturing their prey with claws and teeth.

the condition, and its carrious bearing toward to the very composition of the prediction of the very composition of the very c

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WOODS. A Promise of Fine Sport After this Mild

From the Utica Observer. A gentleman who has been spending the last three months in the Adirondacks was met by an observer reporter at one of the hotels, and much that he said in the course of a half hours conversation is of interest. Among other

meadow nearly three-quarters of a mile from
the farm buildings Mr. Becker stacked several
tons of the hay, and last Monday morning he
and his son Halsey, a strapping fellow of 22,
hitched up the team and cot ready to draw the
stack over to the barn. Back of the meadow
there is a long laurel swamp that had not been
frozen over this winter, and the stack stoud
within a few vods of the swamp.

They drove the wagon up to the front side of
the stack, and while Farmer Becker was getting the right hack to the front side of
the wand. Instead of leaving the horses three
Halsey led them right back to the front end
of the wand. Instead of leaving the horses
there
wanted to know what he did that for.

The fact of the matter was that Halsey had
made a discovery that startled him a little.
The rails had been pulled away from the back
side of the stack. there was a big hole in
the base of the mound of hay, and around the entrance to the hole there were several clots of
blood and tufts of wool. Halsey told his father
what he had seen, and he also said he believed
that a bear had dur the hole and was there
concealed in the centre of the big heap of hay,
karmer Becker examined the spot at once, and
made up his mind that a bear had drarged a
dead sheep into the hole, and gorged it-elf on
there asieep at the time.

Halsey then got the binding pole from
the wagon and pushed the sharp end of it into the
hole half a dozen time.

Tresently they heard
something root and start, and they conkeep the best confined until Halsey had time
to go to the farmhouse and get the rifle. Before
they had been working at it with a souncstack the deer unless there is a crust on the
wagon and pushed the sharp end of it into the
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Tresently they heard
made by minded the sharp and the
wagon and pushed the sharp end of it into the
hole half a dozen time.

Tresently they heard
something root and start, and they conkeep the best confined

in the spring than usual, and unless I am much mistaken there has been no time in twenty years when there has been such an increase in the number of deer as will be seen this year.

But while it is easy to account for the reasons why deer are more numerous after mild winters, it is not so cary to say why trout should be, yet every one knows that the speckled beauties were never more plentiful than last season, and old woodsmen dee are it is always so. If such is the case, the fishermen need have no fears for next season. The streams and lakes have been open most of the winter, and I suppose the supply of food for the lish is always more clentiful when the water is high and not evered with ice.

Milet bows. Each sale of the river was frozen over out to the main channel, where it is an expected to make the door do as he sale of the river was a still about a foot scheme was a still about a foot scheme was a still about a foot in make the door in make the door do as he sale in and the potential of the make the dog made an effort or reach it, and the obtent dog the make the qualible the received and grain the dog made an effort or reach it, and not of sight the correct was selft, and out of sight the correct was selft as a selft was to self was self was selft was to self was self was self was self was selft was to self was self was self was self was self was self w ity, and then she found a remedy for it, a a father who labe bush studies frices order that he may touch his son to made our, she first accustomed herself to cod

gress as the one-man power.

EFFECT OF ONE-MAN POWER,

Once a fortnight in that Congress came what Once a fortnight in that Congress came what is known as suspension day. It came on Monday. That was also the regular day for the introduction of bills and resolutions. After the call of States and Territories for their introduction, a member or the Chairman of a committee, if recognized by the Speaker, could move to suspend the rules and have a bill taken up for consideration. If backed by two-thirds of the House the bill was considered and passed. To prevent such action on every and passed. 'To prevent such action on every alternate Monday, which was suspension day, the filibusters introduced long bills and demanded their reading in open House. Under the rules this could not be refused. The time of the House was thus wasted and suspension day was practically killed.

An attempt to suppress the fillbusters was made in the last session. Thomas B. Reed. from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing that during the remainder of the term there should be no calling of the States and Territories for the introduction of bills and resolv tons on the first and third Mondays of each month. These were the sus-pension days. The individual filibusters became alarmed. They fought the resolution for four days, and it was finally defeated by three majority. They still called for the reading of bills. By thus nullifying suspension day they defeated the consideration of the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, the Copyright bill, and other measures. The leading fillbusters were Messrs, Payson, Weaver, Anderson of Iowa, Anderson of Kansas, Cheadle, and others. Days and even weeks of valuable legislative time were thus lost in filibustering.

THE EFFORT TO SQUELCH THE FILIBUSTERS.

This year the Republican leaders are trying to frame rules that will render such filibuster-ing impossible. It is delicate work. Independent Republicans like Anderson of Kansas. Cheadle of Indiana, and others are apparently resolved to oppose any change that will rob them of the power they held in the last Congress. If they vote with the Democrats, as the Indiana, which is count was questioned on Mr. Breekingle's appeal, and the tellers were taking their places when Mr. Mckinley got the year House now stands, no arbitrary set of rules can be adopted. To flank them it was apparently necessary to take up contested election cases under general parliamentary law, throw out enough Democrats, and seat enough Republicans to adopt the proposed new rules. This course was adopted. As the Republicans did not furnish a quorum on a yea and nay vote, the Speaker violated all precedents in the House by counting Democrats present who refrained from voting. The Democrats have valnly opposed this arbitrary action. The independent Republicans were placed in a quandary. They did not refuse to sustain the Speaker's ruling. They can hardly refuse to vote with their party on the contested election cases. If they do so, they commit harikarl for the seating of the Republican contestants may carry the proposed arbitrary

rules and destroy their power. The Democrats were also in a quandary. They were not settled as to which would be the safest for them, general parliamentary law or tyrannical rules. Mr. Carlisie thought that working
under rules would be preferable even if cast
iron in composition. The members would then
know what to do. The rules would serve as
parliamentary guide posts, and each man
would know the ground upon which he was
treading. Under general parliamentary law
the minority would not be so safe. The Speaker
alone would construe the rules, and his construction would be upheld by his party associates. He decides points of order without reference to the rules of the last House. He had
already refused tellers when demanded. What
he would do when necessary to secure a
quorum no one could say. If the Democrats
should refuse to vote he night assume the authority to declare a quorum because of their
presence. And this is what he did do.

THE FIRST ESTAMISH.

There was a continual skirmish on the parliafor them, general parliamentary law or tyran-

There was a continual skirmish on the parlia-

privilege.

Mr. tries of Georgia said that the question of consideration was raised against a resolution virtually adopting rules for the government of the House for a specified time. Rules ought to be adopted so that we might know what is in order and what is not in order.

Billyer-Dollar Bland insisted that the portion of the resolution which provided for the estab-

THE FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

BOW IT WAS FORESHADOWED IN PRELIMINARY SAIRMISHES.

Why the House is Operating Without Harles of the House and a right to refuse to receive the report of a committee. By the action probability might have for make a right to refuse to receive the the report of a committee that it has been easily and the minority might have for make a report in the flower that without rules, it adopted enough of the House of the Nairmish Line-Pights Loss by the Absence of Bemocrats.

Washington, Feb. 1.—When the House of Representatives met has thouse the state of the last House to provide for the mouse of the rules of the last House to provide for the mouse of the last House to provide for the mouse of the last House to provide for the mouse of bills and resolutions to those committees. It also gave important committees the right of way in legislation. Beyond this no offort was made to adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules of the sales and he had no was in legislation. Beyond this no offort was made to adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules. No one saw fit to move the adopt rules of the sales and he had not rules for the formation rules and the formation rules and the first rule and the first r

Nat the Hunse do now adjourn. [The question was put.] The noes seem to have !

Feveral members called for a division.

MF Bland-I rise to a point of order. The motion was oadjourn over until Thursday.

The yieaker-That motion is not in order.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas—I rise to a parliamentary inmiry.

duestion how is on the demand for the previous question. After a paise. The ayes seem to have it.

The yeas and mays were ordered. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 132 to 122, six Democrats being absent without pairs. It is said that the Republican members of the Committee on Rules favor a rule which will make a motion that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to a given time, unprivileged. This probably accounts for the interest of the Rev. Mr. Anderson of Kansas. In the last Congress the motion was privileged, and it was remorsely used by the fillbusters. It will also be seen that the Speaker put to the House a motion not made, declared it lost, and did not put to the House the motion made although his attention was called to it by the gentleman who made it. Thus ended the first skirmish over the rules.

THE SECOND SKIRMISH. The next fight occurred on Jan. 21. Near the close of the session on the previous day Silverdollar Bland moved that the House adjourn. The Speaker put the question and declared, "The nees have it." Mr. Bland called for a division. Upon a rising vote the Speaker declared the yeas 61, nays 68. Here is a quotation from the Record:

tion from the Record:

Mr. Bland-Let us have tellers.
The Speaker-The motion to adjourn is not agreed to.
Mr. Bland-I demand tellers.
The Speaker-There is no provision for tellers. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from limnos. [Mr. Bland-I rise to a point of order. Refore the result of the vote was amounced on the motion to adjourn! demanded tellers. I insist upon having tellers on that motion.
The Speaker-The Chair knows of no provision for tellers.

teilers.

Mr. Bland—Then I demand the year and navs.

The Speaker—I seems to be too late to demand the year and navs.

Mr. Bland—We have been having tellers when demanded during the whole of the season.

The Speaker—The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Illinois.

A motion to adjourn having been made by Mr. Bland, on division the speaker declared the motion last, whereupon tellers were demanded by the mover of the motion. The speaker held that there was no rule for appointing tellers and refused to entertain the demand.

The speaker held that there was no rule for appending tellers and refused to entertain the demand.

After the Clerk had read the proposed correction of the journal, the Speaker said that he did not think it quite a correct statement of what actually took place.

Mr. Bland called for the reading of what took place from the columns of the Record. It was as given above. Bland contended that it showed that there was a demand for tellers that was not entertained. The Speaker claimed that his statement was interrogative of the gentleman from Missouri whether there were any provisions which authorized the demand for tellers. He assumed that the gentleman acquiesced or understood him to acquiesce.

Mr. Bland replied that the reporters who took down the debate understood the motion correctly. The report showed that he made a demand and that the speaker declined to entertain it. Mr. Allen of Michigan claimed that an interrogation point would cure the whole thing. The reader, however, can judge for himself after reading the extract from the Record.

TELLERS EXPUSED. Record, TELLERS REPUSED.

TELLERS REPUSED.

The question upon the adortion of the amendment was put. The Speaker declared it lost. SS yeas to 95 nays. Mr. Bland then demanded tellers, and the this colloquy enuod:
The Speaker-Upon the general practice of the House and the ruling of the present speaker heretofore.

The Speaker-The present charman has not ruled upon that point.
Mr. Bland-Then the Charr can rule.
The Speaker-The thair declines to order fellers.
Mr. Bland-I desire to enter an appear from the decision of the chair.
A long debate followed. Mr. Bland contends.

Me band-then the chair can raise.

The speaker—that chair can raise closed of the speaker—that chair can raise closed of the thair.

A long debate followed. Mr. Pland contended that under general parliamentary law, he was entitled to tellers. He was supported in his position by Mr. Mills of Toxas, who saking law? He added that Speaker James in Hair on one said that, he had sendth that county law, and he was general parliamentary law, but he was general parliamentary law, and he was the that the parliamentary law was the law that general parliamentary law was the lower of the can said that the base of the limit of the law that general parliamentary law and that the one now sitting.

So Mr. Mills contended that the present Speaker must look to the procedure of the limit of the

the reader will observe that this debate correct on Jan. 7. No meeting of this committies was hold, however, for sixteen days afterward.

In further debate Mr. McKinley said that there on the question before the itouse was converted on the itous was and all egislation because the Committee on the Judiciary a bill for the erection of the government of the House.

Leaton McMillin of Jennessee said that there were two distinct propositions in the resolution bill, and the other the adoption of rules for the government of the House during its consideration. He said that the records would not show a single instance in which the right to raise the question of consideration upon such a mater by saving that the bemocrats were our posed to doing anything, without rules, and they wanted rules adopted under which nothing could be done.

The debate lasted for soveral hours. The general bill in tempites of the Whole. The watchdox, therefore, made they wanted rules adopted under which nothing could be done.

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he vague forms of partial pounded by the Speaker.

Amos J. Cumminos.

THE CONNECTICUT OYSTER.

It is Hopeful Notwithstanding a Season of All Sorts of Hard Luck, SAYBROOK, Feb. 1 -- Connecticut oyster

farmers have fared ill for the past two years, and some of them are well nigh discouraged. Confous humidity, bringing a deluge of fresh water down the streams and rivers, has developed a fungus growth in some big beds that strangled the oysters and did a damage to them of thousands of dollars, and the ruthless and insadable starfish has crept over the beds ceaselessly from end to end of Long Island Sound. Human ingenuity has been ineffective to cope with the many-fingered pest, for, as the oystermen growled. "Kill one starfish and a hundred come to his funeral." State aid has done all it

come to his funeral." State aid has done all it could to help the growers out, but that succor was trivial at its best.

All this month the Connecticut Shellfish Commission, which is becoming rather more ornamental than useful, is to sit alternately at New Haven, Bridgeport, Norwalk, and other oyster centres, and besides doing its regular official business it is authorized by a new statute to confer with United States Government officials about the presumably best methods for fighting the ever-increasing stariesh. The oystermen cherish a foriern hope that some effective means of battle may be originated. If the starfish may be checked, next season's oyster, crop looks as if it might be a very big and good one. Since the Commission was appointed in 1882 the amount of land it has designated in the State for oyster beds is 44,207 acres. The designations in 1883 and 1854 were about 15,000 acres each year. The amount in 1888 was only 755 acres.

Not only from natural pests and the damaging weather has the oyster grower suffered, but even luck has been against him in many instances. Not long per angester errower name.

Not only from natural posts and the damaging weather has the oyster grower suffered, but even luck has been against him in many instances. Not long ago one oyster grower near New Haven lost \$5,000 worth of. oysters on account of one slump on the part of a mud digger. The biz digger was lugging its load of mud and sline across the harbor, when foul weather kicked up such a sen it had to drop its burden into the water. It chanced to drop fairly on one of the best oyster beds in the State, and in five minutes rained it.

BATTLER AND CENTIPEDE --

A Duct in Which Both of the Reptiles Loss "Ugh! What is it? Take it away!

"Ugh! What is it? Take it away!" The frightened speaker was one of several employees of Pierce & Co. engaged to bandling hardware in the basement of the firm's establishment in Broadway. He had almost placed his hand upon the object that had startled him.

Look out! It's a centipede, and a big one, too," oried one of his companion. "He meat have got into one of the packages from baname or other goods shipped at a Southern port while the hardware was on board the vessel on its way from the Last."

This was ample warning to prevent careless meddling with the centipede, but the hardware men determined to capture him, and after a little effort the many-legged curio was scooped up on a shovel and carried upstairs. But even then they didn't know what to do with it.

In the drug store adjoining was a monater rattlesnake, kept as a curjosity in a box in the show window.

Let's not him in with the rattler and start a

In the drug stoe a dioining was a monster rattlesmake, kept as a curiosity in a box in the show window.

"Let's put him in with the rattler and start a zoo," said one of the group, and the suggestion was received with approval. The centipode was carried in and dumped into the box with the rattlesmake. An ominous rattle and quivering of the body of the snake showed that he resented the intrusion, and the centipode, apparently realizing his danger, made frantic efforts to escape by crawling around the edges of the box. The rattler glard with fury upon the venumous crawler, and attempted several times to coil and strike the intruder; but the stace of the box was too limited, and, after several vain efforts, which all the time were accompanied by an angry rattling, the anacompanied by an angry rattling, the snake, gliding terward with darting tongue, gradually closed up on his enemy, and the centipode was seen writhing in its last agenies.

But it was not vanquished without retaliation. The many logs of the centipode had been doing their deadly work, and when the snake moved away from his victim he himself began to show signs of distress. He tossed sbout from one side of his box to the other, rolled over, coiled and uncedied his scaly length, and in avery way except by cries betrayed his agony to the group of laterested speciators. In about an heart the body of the snake began to swell rapidly. His struggles became gradually weaker and in two hours from the time the fight commonneed his snakeship rolled over and did. The poison of the centipede had did the its fatal work. The body of the snake was swellen to twice its natural size. The rattlemants and the centipede lay dead together in the box, and thus ended this strange dust.